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FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN. R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FEBRUARY, 1919.

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GENERAL NOTES.

THE PINK BOLLWORM WORK IN TEXAS.

The field work of the month has been largely concentrated in the Pecos Valley district. At the beginning of February this work was being pushed by a force of twenty inspectors with approximately 200 laborers. The labor force by the end of the month had been increased to between 500 and 600 laborers and should be extended to at least 1,000, to complete the work in time for the preparation of the land for planting. Cooperation with the War Department has been secured to the extent of the loaning by that department of considerable equipment for the housing of labor, the available equipment which had been accumulated by the board last year not being sufficient for the needs. The labor has in part been secured locally or represents farmers cleaning their own fields under supervision of the board, but has been very largely added to recently by labor (Mexican) brought from El Paso.

The infestation in the Pecos Valley is limited to points near the two adjacent towns of Barstow and Pecos. Altogether seven points of pink bollworm attacks have been determined in this valley. The total number of larvæ found up to February 9th was fourteen, all of which were dead except one. The clean-up work, however, will be extended over a considerable area beyond the infested points to remove any possible suspicion of perpetuation of the insect in the district. It is estimated that the acreage to be cleaned at Barstow is 3,000 and at Pecos, 557. These figures include the cotton within a radius of 3 miles of Barstow and 4 miles of Pecos.

The situation as to noncotton planting in the Pecos Valley district is very different from that of eastern Texas, and this has led to a recommendation of a modification of restrictions relative to the planting of cotton for this district. The portion of the Pecos Valley devoted to cotton is isolated from other cotton-growing regions, and the crop is grown entirely under irrigation, and therefore great efficiency can be given to the clean-up operations now under way. The risk from next year is apparently very much lessened by the fact that the insects in the field seem to have been killed largely by the cold of early winter, which should very much increase the likelihood of the efficiency of the clean-up work. There is a further consideration, that the experience of the farmers in this district has shown that there are only two dependable crops, namely, cotton and alfalfa. On account of shortage of water and other conditions, alfalfa can not be planted in the spring, and consequently a noncotton zone for 1919 for this district would mean that at least 5,000 acres of land would remain idle, and such proceeding would be disastrous to the community; on the other hand, it will be feasible to plant alfalfa next fall and a noncotton zone can then be established if necessary. The proposed plan, therefore, is to secure pledges from the farmers permitting such control of the crop as may prove necessary and permit the planting of cotton in this district this year under such supervision as will enable the prompt safeguarding of any outbreak of the insect.

PORT INSPECTION AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The necessity of inspection of the incoming shipping at such Southern ports as New Orleans and Mobile to prevent accidental entry through such shipping of fruit flies, cotton insects, and other dangerous plant pests has been under consideration for some time by the board, and some preliminary investigation of conditions at these ports has been made.

The risk of such entry of plant pests attaches not only to plants and plant products offered for commercial entry, but even more, perhaps, to cargoes of ships engaged in foreign commerce which may touch for coaling or for the taking on of additional cargoes or for other purposes at our ports and remain for days, or even weeks, at such ports. In this way cotton and cotton seed, or fruits or vegetables which may be prohibited entry in the United States by quarantine may be brought to the wharves of our ports and opportunity offered for the escape by flight or other means and possible establishment of the pests associated with such quarantined products. There is the further similar risk of the escape of such pests from ships' food stores not intended for landing, such as fruits and vegetables, and also from fruits or vegetables brought by passengers, either for landing or as food supplies during the voyage, left in staterooms or on board.

The quarantine and inspection work which has been conducted by the State of California at the principal ports of entry in that State for the last 25 or 30 years has indicated the value of such port control as a means of excluding important plant enemies.

For the purpose of more accurately determining the extent of the risk, particularly at New Orleans and other southern ports, Mr. George Compere, one of the most efficient of the port inspectors of the State of California at San Francisco, has been loaned to the Federal Horticultural Board by the California State authorities for a period of three months—January to March, inclusive—to investigate these conditions. The results so far obtained by Mr. Compere at New Orleans would seem to justify making this service a permanent one, at least for this port. Mr. Compere has safeguarded cotton shipments from

Mexico and Brazil touching at New Orleans in transit for a foreign destination and has intercepted various fruits brought to this port, some of which have been infested by fruit flies. The need, therefore, for such inspection and supervision has been rather emphatically shown and steps are being taken to make this service a permanent feature of the work of the board.

At the present time the Pacific coast ports are pretty thoroughly safeguarded by State authorities cooperating with the Federal Horticultural Board, and the same is true of Florida ports. The ports of the Atlantic seaboard will require much less supervision, and the danger of the entry and escape of foreign pests from cargoes or from ships' stores, is very much less or perhaps negligible, with the possible exception of such southern ports as Savannah and Charleston. There is, however, some risk all along our seaboard, and especially at the southern ports from schooner or other intermittent shipping, not only from products offered for entry or landing, but also from fruit, vegetables, and other ships' stores. The cooperation of the customs service is necessarily the main means of safeguarding such miscellaneous and occasional shipping.

DETERMINATION OF PINK BOLLWORM IN MEXICO OPPOSITE CANDELARIA, TEX.

NOTE.—The Texas law requires official determination of the presence of the pink bollworm in Mexico within 25 miles of the border as a condition for the establishment of limited border quarantine and cotton-free districts. The following letter gives such official determination of the presence of the pink bollworm in Mexico in the Rio Grande Valley opposite Candelaria, Tex. In this case the infestation was immediately adjacent to the border.

FEBRUARY 19, 1919.

Hon. W. P. HOBBY,

Governor of Texas, Austin, Tex.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that the presence of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.), has been determined by the chief technical pink bollworm inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board of this department as occurring in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, within 25 miles of the Texas border, opposite Candelaria, Tex. This report is submitted for appropriate action in compliance with the Texas statute approved October 3, 1917, entitled "An act to prevent introduction into the State of Texas of the destructive cotton pest (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.), etc."

Respectfully,

CLARENCE OUSLEY,
Acting Secretary.

VIOLATIONS OF ORDER PROHIBITING IMPORTATIONS OF PLANTS BY MAIL.

FEBRUARY 15, 1919.

The honorable the POSTMASTER GENERAL.

SIR: This department is in receipt of a communication from Mr. D. M. Rogers, Assistant in Charge of Gipsy Moth Quarantine and Inspection, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., reporting that on the morning of February 14, he was at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plains, Mass., just outside of Boston, to inspect some cuttings. While there, he saw a box plainly marked as having come from Sweden, containing plants which came through by mail. The men at the arboretum stated that the box was received a year or two ago, but that they did receive, about six weeks ago, a package of plants from Ireland by mail.

The package was broken open so that the plants could be readily seen. It was plainly marked "plants" and contained among other things some five-leafed pines which are prohibited entry by quarantine on account of a dangerous plant disease known as the white-pine blister rust.

These importations were made in violation of the order issued by your Department under date of May 27, 1913, as amended December 16, 1913, which prohibits the importation by mail of all growing or living plants, seeds, and other plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, unless ordered by, or intended for, and addressed to, the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and should not have been delivered to the addressee.

I have the honor to request that this matter be taken up with the postal officials at fault in order that further violations of the order referred to may be prevented.

It is possible, and indeed probable, that mail shipments of plants from foreign countries are being delivered to the addressees at other points in the United States. I recommend, therefore, that the attention of all postal officials be again called to the order referred to above.

Respectfully,

G. I. CHRISTIE,
Acting Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FLORIDA POSTMASTERS—ADDITIONAL POINT FOR TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROVIDED FOR.

Postmasters in the State of Florida are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at West Palm Beach, Palm Beach County, and this place should, therefore, be added to the list of places within the State of Florida to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection may be sent by postmasters for inspection under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations.

EXPLANATION OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE.

The following item was issued by the Office of Information of this Department in relation to Quarantine 37. In connection with this item the memorandum concerning this quarantine published in the January number of these announcements was transmitted for use by editors and others desiring to give a more detailed history of the conditions necessitating this quarantine.

ENTRY OF PLANTS RESTRICTED TO PROTECT AMERICAN CROPS—NO PLANTS COMPLETELY EXCLUDED BY NEW QUARANTINE.

U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE EXPLAINS REASONS FOR FAR-REACHING REGULATIONS WHICH GO INTO EFFECT JUNE 1, 1919.

The effective date—June 1, 1919—of Plant Quarantine No. 37 will mark the operation of new and strict regulations governing the importation into the United States of plants and plant products. The quarantine order has been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture to check so far as possible the introduction of more dangerous crop enemies. Experts of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the losses caused by the pests already introduced, for the most part through the agency of imported plants, aggregate half a billion dollars annually.

Important provisions of the new quarantine are as follows:

Requires permits and compliance with regulations for importation of lily bulbs, lily-of-the-valley, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, and crocus; stocks, cut-

tings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation; rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa; nuts, including palm seeds, for propagation; seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Leaves unrestricted, except in special cases, importations of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes; and field, vegetable, and flower seeds.

Excludes, except as noted in next paragraph, all other classes of plants for propagation, including fruit trees, grapevines, bush fruits, grafted and budded roses, forest, ornamental, and deciduous trees, ornamental and deciduous shrubs, pine trees of all kinds, broad-leaved evergreens (such as azaleas and rhododendrons), and a long list of plant material commonly known as florists' stock.

Excluded plants may still be imported through the agency of the Department of Agriculture, in limited quantities to supply the country with novelties and necessary propagating stock, such entry being safeguarded by the highly developed inspection and quarantine service which has been organized by the department.

The conditions of entry of these various classes of plants and plant products are given in the regulations under the quarantine. A news letter giving more detailed explanation of the conditions governing importations still permitted shortly will be sent by the Department of Agriculture to all horticultural, nursery, and florist trade journals.

Quarantine No. 37 represents years of careful consideration given to the subject by the experts of the Department of Agriculture, and of the several States, and of the interests concerned, followed by a public hearing, and subsequent further investigation and consultation with the principal nurserymen and florists of this country. The quarantine, therefore, embodies the best judgment of the plant experts of the department, and of the several States, concurred in by most of the interests engaged in actual plant production. It voices the belief that the policy of practical exclusion of all stock not absolutely essential to the horticultural, floricultural, and forestry needs of the United States is the only one that will give adequate protection against additional introductions of dangerous plant diseases and insects.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that Regulation 3 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37 Governing the Importation of Nursery Stock and Other Plants and Seeds into the United States, effective June 1, 1919, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. Nursery stock and other plants and seeds for which permit is required.

The following nursery stock and other plants and seeds, not including, however, those named in Appendix A, which are governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, nor such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines, when free from sand, soil, or earth, may be imported from countries which maintain inspection (see Appendix C), under permit upon compliance with these regulations, but, where a particular purpose is specified, for that purpose and no other:

(1) Lily bulbs, lily of the valley, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, and crocus.
(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds, of fruits for propagation.
(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.
(4) Nuts, including palm seeds, for propagation.
(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provided: That the requirement as to freedom from sand, soil, or earth shall not apply to sand, soil, or earth used for packing the articles enumerated in item No. 1 of this regulation when such sand, soil, or earth has been previously

sterilized in accordance with methods prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board under the supervision of a duly authorized inspector of the country of origin. Such sterilization shall be certified to by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin.

Importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds specified in this regulation, from countries not maintaining inspection, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for experimental purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

Done in the District of Columbia this 12th day of February, 1919.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED QUARANTINE OF THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

FEBRUARY 12, 1919.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous insect infestation, namely, that by the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the township of Chelsea, Suffolk County, and in the township of Topsfield, Essex County, in the State of Massachusetts, and in Schenectady, Montgomery, and Saratoga Counties, N. Y., in addition to the territory already covered by Notice of Quarantine No. 36, which became effective October 1, 1918.

Since the promulgation of Quarantine No. 36 further investigation of the European corn borer has developed the fact that, in addition to corn fodder, cornstalks, green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob, and corncobs, listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 36, the following plants are subject to infestation by this insect, namely: All herbaceous plants, including such cultivated garden or flowering plants as celery, Swiss chard, green or string beans (in the pod), beet tops, spinach, turnip tops, dahlias (including stems and tubers), gladiolus, and chrysanthemums.

There is every reason to believe that the outermost limits of infestation by the European corn borer have not been determined, and that the insect is present in other portions of the States named. It appears, therefore, that in order to prevent the further spread of this injurious insect, the entire States of Massachusetts and New York should be quarantined in accordance with section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and that the movement therefrom into other States and Territories of all herbaceous plants, including corn fodder, cornstalks, corncobs, green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob, dahlias (including stems and tubers), gladiolus, chrysanthemums, and all other field, vegetable, and flowering herbaceous plants should be restricted or prohibited.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 26, 1919, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

BROWN-TAIL MOTH AND GIPSY MOTH COMING IN WITH FRENCH STOCK—CAREFUL INSPECTION OF ALL IMPORTED STOCK NECESSARY.

FEBRUARY 28, 1919.

To State Inspectors and Collaborators of the Board:

You are no doubt aware that Plant Quarantine No. 37, which takes effect June 1 next, prohibits or restricts the importation of most classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds. It appears that advantage is being taken of the period which will elapse prior to the date the quarantine becomes effective to bring into this country all the available nursery stock in certain foreign countries, and that the inspection given this stock on the other side is not such as would be given under ordinary circumstances, and should be given at all times. While there probably may be a limiting factor on importations due to the lack of available tonnage, inspection of imported stock on this side should be unremitting and radical in order to safeguard importations as much as possible.

The attention of the board has just been called to the fact that living brown-tail moth larvæ and gipsy moth eggs ready to hatch have been discovered by the inspector of the board at Philadelphia on recent importations of nursery stock from France.

It is respectfully urged that you make sure that all importations coming under your jurisdiction be thoroughly and carefully inspected.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 33: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 35: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside the townships of Delran, Chester, and Cinnaminson, Burlington County, New Jersey, of green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 36: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of corn fodder or corn stalks, whether used for packing or otherwise, green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob, and corn cobs, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pineshoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bam-

boo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing-rod, furniture-making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations (effective on and after June 1, 1919): Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following plants for propagation is permitted under restriction: Lily bulbs, lily of the valley, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, and crocus; stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits; rose stocks, including manetti, multiflora, brier rose, and rosa rugosa; nuts, including palm seeds; seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots. (These regulations will remain in force until June 1, 1919. See Quarantine No. 37.)

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importa-

tion of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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